

# The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14 1739

No 1240.



I hath been always to me a very melancholy Consideration, that human Reason never appears to so little Advantage as when he who exerts it supposes it to appear with most. The grand Airs of an Author who is, or who believes he is in Possession of general Approbation, are more than sufficient to make a calm and impartial Reader laugh: In a Word, his Vanity undermines his Merit, and his Self-sufficiency totally eclipses the Lustre of his Abilities. Yet, tho' nothing is more common than this, except it be the Detection of it, Men still go on in the same Channel, and there is no manner of Difference between the Disputes of the Ancients or the Moderns, whether they respect religious, civil, or literary Matters: Truth, Zeal, and a Spirit of Inquiry, are pretended to be all; Pride, Heat, and a Propensity to Wrangling, are discernable in all. The candid Reader is amazed at the Discovery, and pities the Weakness of human Nature, which never appears more than when it seeks to exalt itself, when Reason would be thought to direct all Things, while, on a nicer Inspection, it may be found, that Reason herself is directed by some favourite Passion. How mortifying this Doctrine, and yet how easily may it be supported by innumerable and incontestible Proofs!

In the Church Disputes began, and with them personal Animosities, even while our Lord was on Earth. After his Ascension, the great Apostle of the Gentiles wrote with great Vehemence against such as opposed him, and even boasted with having withstood Peter to his Face. Him St. James censures for having been sometimes obscure, whereby great Mischief befel the Church. In Process of Time, great Controversies, and in Consequence of obstinately adhering to them, many Sects arose; and, at last, great Churches fell out, and excommunicated each other about Opinions and Practices of little Importance, at least in Comparison of the Peace of the Church.

We need not wonder that the Learned in all Sciences have written after this Copy, and have been more solicitous to acquire Fame, and to establish their own Opinions, than to find out what ought to have been generally received. Thus in *Astronomy*, the *Athenians* held it Atheism when the famous Tutor of *Pericles* explain'd rationally the Doctrine of Eclipses. In succeeding Times, this System of *Copernicus* was in Danger of being exploded as a Heresy, merely on Account of its being apparently conformable to Reason. So the Sentiments of *Ticho Brahe*, one of the most penetrating and industrious Men who in any Age applied himself to this Study, were so grossly misrepresented by his Enemies to the then reigning King of Denmark, that he was constrained to leave his native Country, and to interrupt those Labours in which he engaged from no selfish Principle, but for the common Benefit of Mankind.

AMONG the Physicians, what Factions have we seen? What implacable Malice? What unreasonable Virulence have we discerned in all these Factions? With what Contempt did the *Chymists* heretofore treat the *Galenists*? How did they undervalue their Learning, Reasoning, and their Practice? On the other Hand, how reproachfully did these *Galenists* use the Philosophers by Fire? How often did they stigmatize them with the opprobrious Names of *Torturers of Nature*, Pretenders to Secrets, and *Worshippers of the Furnace*? What Uproar was there once throughout all Europe, but in France especially, about the true Nature of *Antimony*, and whether it ought to be consider'd as a Medicine or a Poison? To what Excesses did each Party run? The one affirming, that all Dealers in *Antimony* were Fools, Quacks, and wilful Murderers; the others asserting it to be not only a useful, but a universal Medicine, undertaking to cure by it all Diseases, and endeavouring to reduce the whole *Materia Medica* to a few Preparations of *Antimony*? How often was the civil Authority drawn in to support the Judgment of the prevailing Party? and, in Process of Time, how groundless and ridiculous did this Dispute appear? I might add to this the Controversy in Spain about Blood-letting in a *Pleurisy*, whether it ought to be in the Arm on the one or the opposite Side; for the deciding of which

Universities were appealed to, and the Interposition desired of the Secular Arm: The Physicians of each Party breaking off all Correspondence with those in opposite Sentiments, and running down their Skill in all Cases, because they did not agree in their Opinions about this.

To speak of the Rudeness of *Luther* to all who opposed him, and particularly our King *Henry VIII.* whom he treated with worse Language in *Latin* than a Shoe-cleaner knows how to make Use of in *English*, would require several Sheets. A succinct Account of the Scurrilities which passed between the famous *Scaliger* and his numerous Opponents, would demand Volumes. In later Times, the Writings for and against *Messieurs de Port Royal*, will fill Shelves: *Messieurs Bayle* and *Jansen* scolded in Folios; and lastly, that the Disputes of our own Country may not seem to be forgot, I beg Leave to mention, that the Wits opened Books of Subscription for the Abuse of *Sir Richard Blackmore* at a certain Coffee-house, and resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that no Man should be esteemed to have five Grains of common Sense who allowed the Knight to have one. The great Cause between *Boyle* and *Bentley*, and the still greater between *Pope* and *Others*, Plaintiffs, and *Curll* and *Company*, Defendants, are too recent for me to dwell on, tho' they come very properly in to prove the Truth of what I asserted, viz. That in such Controversies every Man pretends, that there are none but Wits on his Side, and none but Dunces on the other.

It should seem from what has been said, that the Writers for the present Administration have no Reason at all to be mortify'd by the numerous Volumes of *Billingsgate* which have been written against them: In this they have only sustain'd a Mischief common to such as have differ'd about Points of Importance with Men of quick Parts and merciless Pens. For my own Part, I can safely affirm, that their *Billingsgate* hath very little Effect on me in any Shape whatsoever; and, which must appear much more extraordinary to them, I do not perceive it has had any great Effect upon my Writings. I do not ground my Assertion in this respect merely on my own Opinion, but on Matters of Fact, which, as that deep-read Scholar *Caleb D'Anvers* has told us, cannot lie. My Friends have not only expressed themselves in such Terms as shewed they were satisfy'd with my Labours, but I have also received Abundance of Letters from Strangers, which convince me, that the *Craftsman's* certifying a Man to be a Blockhead, is not sufficient to make him pass for one with all the World besides. In Confidence of this, I am determin'd still to retain my Pen; tho' to shew my Readiness to give Place to such as I think more capable of entertaining the Publick than myself, I shall very willingly publish whatever I receive either from my old or new Correspondents.

A fairer Occasion than this cannot offer itself for displaying a Part of my Gratitude to the ingenious Author of some late Epistles signed *Raymond Lully*. I know very well that I am apt to be too grave, and that the humorous Pieces of my Friend come in very luckily to my Assistance. The *Craftsman* and *Common Sense* have abundance of arch Correspondents, and therefore I think myself peculiarly happy in having thus found a second, who can play them off in their own Way, and be as merry with them as they are with others.

I take likewise this favourable Opportunity of owning my Obligation to an anonymous Friend who lately sent me a Translation of a *Spanish* Manuscript consisting of five Visions, which I purpose to publish this Summer Season for the Amusement of such as are willing rather to read moral and instructive Discourses than poisonous political Invectives, which are intended purely to serve the Purposes of a Party, to stir up Hatred and Malice, and to expel Charity and publick Peace. These Visions seem to me to have for their principal Aim the correcting those Irregularities in Men's Humours, which, tho' they do not appear flagrantly vicious, yet do more Injury to others, and subject themselves to greater Misfortunes than many open and notorious Vices, which all Men see with Horror, and condemn with one Voice. This, I say, is my own Opinion; but as I shall say them before the Publick, they will judge for themselves, and from their Judgment I shall not appeal.

THERE is another Correspondent to whom it is but just I should pay my Respects, tho' I have not as yet published any of his Papers. He subscribes *Hide*, and he intends to examine the Facts and Reasonings contained in the Letters signed *Hampden*, printed in the *Craftsman*. As my Correspondent is a Man of great Reading, and greater Moderation, and as I am thoroughly persuaded he has not the smallest Degree of Interest in what he writes, I hope he will not immediately receive those Showers of outrageous Epithets which have hitherto descended so plentifully on all who have ventured to publish their Thoughts in this Paper. Sure I am that this will be doing no Honour to Mr. *Hampden's* Writings, or to the Cause in which he writes. If these Men are truly Friends to Liberty, why should they be Enemies to Liberty of Speech? It is very possible for Men of excellent Sense, and of great Rectitude of Mind, to differ in Political Sentiments; but it is simply impossible for a Man of good Sense, and of Good-nature, to abuse another Man for adhering to his own Opinion, for Reasons which he is ready to state, as well as willing to hear what can be said against them. I the rather hope my Friend may escape the usual Discipline of the Opposition from the Name subscribed to those Letters he attacks. The Patriot *Hampden*, tho' he was a Man singularly eloquent, and of great Strength of Judgment, yet was he remarkably mild and modest in the Instances he gave of both, which is the Reason why his Friends scarce observe any Measure in their Panegyrics, and even his Enemies censure him in such Terms as, considering whom they come from, may very easily be mistaken for Praise. But if after all the Gentlemen on the other Side of the Question should be as little inclined to submit it to Precedents as they are to be rul'd by Reason, I flatter myself my Correspondent will not be frighted by a few hard Names, but will make good his Promise, and thereby deserve from the wiser and better Part of his Countrymen that true Fame which Faction can never bestow.

I shall conclude this Paper by observing, that in these, as well as in other Respects, I have to the utmost of my Power fulfilled the Duty of a Publick Writer. I have, with all the Labour and Impartiality possible, stated such Facts as I thought concern'd the Generality of my Readers, in Regard either to their Civil or Natural Capacities. I have never declined any political Subject about which I thought my Notions worth knowing; nor have I handled any Points of Morality with a View of lessening the Credit of Religion, or of relaxing the Doctrines commonly entertain'd: On the contrary, I have always supported the one and inform'd the other. Conscious of this, it gives me no Pain that I am call'd Hack, Hireling, Mercenary, and a hundred other such-like Names: For as these are suggested by Passion, and are thrown out merely to frighten such silly People as dare not examine both Sides of a Question, they cannot possibly injure me with any Man on whose Opinion I ought to set a Value. Quite the Reverse, they must prejudice every Man of Candor and Ingenuity in my Favour; for he will naturally say this *Freeman* never calls any Man *Rogue* or *Rascal*; consequently those who call him so, do it without Provocation, and it is to be presumed without Reason; otherwise they would have been contented with proving him so, and have left such harsh Epithets to be bestowed by the ill-bred Part of their Readers. But if these unmerited Reproaches give me no Disquiet, I do not pretend to be as insensible with respect to the kind Notices I receive from my Friends. I very freely acknowledge they give me much Pleasure, at the same Time that they direct me in the Course of my Writings. For this Reason, I just now inserted my Returns of Thanks, to which I desire to add here my humble Petition to all true Friends of their Country, all Lovers of useful Learning, and all such as are pleas'd with innocent and polite Amusement, to continue to me their Favours, and thereby enable me to perform, during the recess of Parliament, the same Services to my Country which I have endeavour'd to render during the busier Part of the Year; and their Courtesy shall be always acknowledged with equal Gratitude and Respect.

R. FREEMAN.



To the PUBLICK.

**WHEREAS** great Pains have been taken to inform the World, that immediately after the Rising of Parliament, an extraordinary Answer will be given to a certain Piece, intitled, *A Hue and Cry after a Pack of Hounds*, &c. Now that this Answer may be thoroughly understood, Notice is hereby given, that the said *Hue and Cry* did not come from any Gentleman who hath wrote in this Paper in Defence of the Administration, but ought to be referred to a certain Person commonly called L—, well known for his Ingenuity in the *European Races*.

SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh, June 7.** We learn from Irvin, That the Edward and Jean of that Place, Robert Craig Master, narrowly escaped the Fury of the late Storm on the 8th of April last, which did considerable Damage to the Shipping all along the North Coast. This Vessel had loaded at Portlough, and reach'd Duncraig when the Storm began to rage; after struggling with its Fury for a long Time, they lost Hopes of preserving Ship or Cargo, and took themselves to their long Boat, which, with much ado, carried the Crew ashore: The Ship still remain'd, in Appearance, safe, and the Storm abating, the Master made immediate Application to the Right Hon. the Lord Rae, who generously employ'd his Interest in their Behalf; by which Means the Ship and Cargo were preserved, the Sailors provided for, and the Country People restrained from offering the smallest Insult; on the contrary, they cheerfully comply'd with the Orders given, and assisted in preserving the Goods. By this Means the Ship was ready to put to Sea in a short Time after, and is now happily arriv'd at Irvine.

On the 29th ult. as a Gentleman at Hawick, who has a Tannage there, was removing his Tan-holes, in which he had 9 Labourers employ'd, thinking the Men were crowded in working, order'd 6 of them out of the House to work hard by; they had scarce retir'd, when by undermining the Wall the whole House came down upon the three Labourers, and tho' the Town's People came instantly to their Relief, one of them was killed dead, another so crush'd that he cannot recover, and the third much hurt.

Tuesday last was interred in the Grey-friars, with great Funeral Pomp, John Campbell, Esq;—The Procession began at Four o'Clock, when all the great Bells were ordered to toll: The City Sergeants walked first with their Halberds reversed; the Sword and Mace in deep Mourning preceded the Magistrates and Council, who followed in their Robes; after them the Persons of greatest Distinction in the Place, and immediately before the Corpse his Gown, cover'd with Crape, was carried. A vast Concourse of People walk'd in the Procession, besides Crowds of Spectators; and the whole of this Solemnity was gone about both with great Decency and Pomp.

HOMES PORTS.

**Leith, June 6.** Arrived the Ships of John Henderson, John Drummond, and Francis Paterfon, all from London; and James Lowdon, from Gottenburg.

**Newcastle, June 6.** Since the 1st Instant arrived the Sarah, James Skut, from Amsterdam, with Linen and other Merchandize; the Two Brothers, Richard Pemberton; the Star, Robert Silvertop; and the Even Rasmussen, from Norway, with Ruff; the Change, Eldra Bloom, from Marcellles, with Wine: Arrived also about 160 light and laden Ships from London and the Coast, and sailed about 100 laden ones.

**Falmouth, June 9.** Arrived the Townshend Packet, Cooper, from Corunna. Remain the Hanover Packet, Osborn; and the King George, Uring, for Lisbon; and the Eagle, Masterman, for the Groyne.

**Pool, June 11.** Sailed the Henrietta, Taverner; and the John, Edmunds, both for Newfoundland. Came in the Unity, Wills, from London, who on Saturday saw, two Leagues to the Eastward of Beachy, Four Sail of French Men of War, one of which hoisted a white Flag on the Main-Top-Mast-Head.

**Cover, June 9.** Came in from Spithead his Majesty's Sloop the Swift, Capt. Cook; and the Mary, St. Loe, from Havre de Grace for this Place: On the 10th, sailed the Penelope, Dagg, for Bremen from South Carolina.

**Portsmouth, June 12.** Since my last came in the St. Peter, Christopher Borgefon, from Frederickshall;

the Henry and John, French, from Malaga; the Sarah, Balfet, from Guernsey; and the Marlborough, Southern, from St. Ubes. Sailed the Jos. and Amy, Wheeler, for Bilbao; and the Prosperous Forrest, for Roan.

Sailed from Spithead his Majesty's Ships the Oxford, Salisbury, Cruiser, Spy and Swift, all cruising to impress Sailors. Remain at Spithead only the Augusta and Shoreham.

Yesterday Afternoon one of the Augusta's Boats coming from Spithead, overset on the Spit; by which unhappy Accident were drown'd her second and third Lieutenants, Mr. Fox and Mr. Peters; the Surgeon, Mr. Brothers; the Coxswain, Strokelman, and his Mate. The Officers have been taken up.

Yesterday the Wind blew a very strong Gale, but is To-day something abated at W. by S.

This Morning arriv'd in St. Helling's Road from Newfoundland and the Straights his Majesty's Ship the Chatham, Capt. Strange, last from Lisbon in six Days.

**Dover, June 12.** Arrived the Nazareth, Tobin, from Cadiz.

**Deal, June 12.** Wind S. W. Remain the Rumney, Faulkland, and Portmahone Men of War; with the Samuel, Peirce; the Friendship, Vetterly; the Betsey, Budden; and the Loyal Judith, Painter, all for Philadelphia. Arrived the Delaware, Cleland, from Scanderoon; the Augustus Caesar, Hampton, from Alicant; the Crown, Werry, from Gallipoly; the Ellis, French, from Cadiz; and the Mary, —, from Cettie.

L O N D O N.

We hear from Gloucester, that on Saturday the 2d Inst. James Hunt, who kept the Crown-Inn at Churham, within four Miles of that City, loading a Waggon with Poles, one of them fell on his Head, and kill'd him on the Spot.

The same Day John Roberts, of Rofs in Herefordshire, Carrier, returning Home from Hereford, at Hoarwithy both he and the Horse he rode on fell down a Rock near the River Wye, and were kill'd; the Man's Brains being dash'd out by the Fall, his Hair was found hanging on several Places of the Rock.

This Day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers in order to put an End to this Session of Parliament.

Yesterday the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster met, pursuant to their Adjournment, at Westminster Hall, when several Persons who stood bound over appeared on their Recognizances, some of whom were discharged and others continued; after which the Court adjourn'd to the 12th of July next.

On Saturday next his Excellency Horace Walpole, Esq; will embark with his Lady and Family for the Hague.

On Tuesday last the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were pleas'd to put the following Ships into Commission, viz.

| Ships.              | Captains                  | Guns. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Namure,             | Mess Whitney and Falkland | 90    |
| Princess Carolina,  | Griffin,                  | 80    |
| Princess of Orange, | Davis,                    | 80    |
| Superbe,            | Hervey,                   | 60    |
| Lyon,               | Hildersley                | 60    |
| Weymouth,           | Trefalus,                 | 60    |
| Oxford,             | Compton,                  | 50    |

And the Lieutenants and all other proper Officers were appointed.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Morton, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, is appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Bruce was married to Miss Campbell, only Daughter of Colonel Campbell, and Niece to his Grace the Duke of Argyle.

| High Water this Day } at London Bridge. | Morning | Evening |
|---|---------|---------|
|   | 05 01   | 05 22   |

Bank Stock 138. India 162 1-4th. South Sea 95. Old Annuity 108. New ditto 108. Three per Cent. 101 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-8th. Royal Assurance 98. London Assurance 11 7 8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 41 Prem. South Sea ditto 15s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1. 15s. Prem. Salt Palties 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchange Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto 4 per Cent. Discount. Million Bank 120.

This Day is published,

The THIRD EDITION,

To which is prefix'd, The Theory of Perspective, in which the Reasons and Grounds of the several Methods made use of in the Practice are shown and demonstrated by James Hodgson, F.R.S. and Master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ-Hospital.

**THE Practice of Perspective; or, An easy Method of representing Natural Objects according to the Rules of Art. Applied and Exemplified in all the Variety of Cases, as Landscips, Gardens, Buildings of divers Kinds, their Appendages, Parts, Furniture, &c. With Rules for the Proportions, Positions, &c. Figures, both in Draught and Relievo. Also the Manner of conducting the Students by divers Luminaries, and practical Methods of Designing truly, without understanding any Rules at all. A Work highly necessary for Painters, Engravers, Architects, Embroiderers, Statuaries, Jewellers, Tapestry-workers, and others concerned in Designing. The Whole illustrated with Copper-Plates. Wrote in French by a Jesuit of Paris. Translated into English,**

By E. CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

Author of the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

If you would proceed immediately to the Practice of Perspective, without engaging in the Intricacies of the Theory; the Jesuit's Perspective will answer your Purpose. Wolfius in Element. Mathet. Tom. II. p. 104.

Printed for T. Bowles, Print and Mapfeller in St. Pauls Church-yard; and J. Bowles, at the Black-Horse in Cornhill.

**PARALYTICON, seu Anima Nervorum. A Stupendous Chymical Essence, which infallibly cures the Palsy, and all other Nervous DISEASES:**

**THE** very first Dose of it (a few Drops only) instantly penetrates the inmost Recesses of the human Nerves, and darting almost as quick as Lightning thro' the whole Human System, diffuses kindly Warmth and genial Comfort to the weaken'd Limbs, and all Parts of the Body, and affords immediate sensible Relief in the most obstinate Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects, Shaking, Trembling, Numbness, Deadness, and Weakness, whether universal, or of particular Parts only, or whether long contracted, or of many Years Continuance.

And as the very first Dose makes an apparent demonstrable Amendment, so the continuing of it for a short Time as surely accomplishes a perfect Cure, not only of the most grievous Palsy or Reluctance of the Nerves, but also of their Cramp-like Contractions, Striking of the Sinews, and all other Nervous Complaints whatever, and that in Persons of either Sex, or of any Age, and whether occasioned by preceding Illnesses, fast Living, hard Drinking, long Courses of Physick, great Cold, or excessive Fatigues either of Mind or Body.

Words cannot sufficiently express the uncommon, the unparalleled Efficacy of this great Medicine, as all who take it frankly acknowledge; and its vastly superior Excellency to all other Remedies, may be more securely rely'd on, for the absolute Cure of the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Indispositions, than the Celestial Cortex is for Intermitting.

It rectifies all Disorders of the first Passages, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, enriches the Blood, restores the usual Vigour and steady Use of the Limbs, and strengthens the infirm Joints, Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, and whole Habit to an immense Degree.

It is also very pleasant to take, is comforting and cordial to the Stomach and Bowels, and for Safety might be given to the youngest Infant.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment at Mr. Radcliff's Toyshop, at the Role and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard, in the Strand, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions a large.

For the P A L S Y,

An infallible and speedy Cure, by one intricate Medicine, being a most pleasant Chymical Tincture, to be taken in Drops,

**WHICH** gives instant Relief in any Paralytick or Nervous Indispositions, proceeding from what Cause soever; and also in all Weaknesses, or Decays of Nature, whether from Old Age, or occasioned by continued Illness of Body, or any Irregularities of Living, such as fast Drinking, &c. whereby Nature is sorely weakened, and often in a Manner quite spoiled.

This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with such specific Qualities, that it instantly enters the Nerves, the principal Seat of all Complaints of a Paralytick Kind, restores natural Heat and Strength to a Degree consistent with a good State of Health; and in a very little time perfectly cures all Paralytick Weaknesses of the longest standing; and also the severest or worst Effects of it either on old or young, such as shaking or trembling of the Limbs, Numbness, or even Deadness on any Part of the Body; as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages, before this Publication.

As for any Weaknesses or Decays of Nature, by Age or otherwise, this Tincture has not its Equal; it is so gentle an Operation, as not to give the least Disturbance in taking, but in its Effects so strong and prevalent, that all Decays or Weaknesses of Nature, whether, Paralytick, Convulsive, or any other Indispositions attending the Head and Nerves, are instantly relieved, and daily mended; so as in a very little Time a perfect Cure is accomplished.

It is exceeding pleasant to take, safe in Operation, and perfectly agreeable to the Stomach and Palate, greatly helps Digestion, causes a good Appetite, revives and strengthens the whole Human Frame, and is so safe and regular a Cure of all Paralytick, Convulsive, and other Nervous Indispositions, that nothing in the World was ever yet known to come near it.

It is sold by special Order of the Author, only at Mr. Makrahm's Toyshop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle.